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REMARKS

Claim 20 is modified herein. Claims 3 and 4 were previously canceled. Claims 9-13 were previously withdrawn from consideration. Claims 1, 2, and 5-23 are pending in the application. No new matter has been added. Reconsideration and reexamination is respectfully requested.

1. REJECTION OF CLAIM 20 UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 112:

In item 3 on page 2 of Paper 10 dated 31 July 2003, claim 20 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as "being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention". Paper 10 pointed out that claim 20 recited "the tool" with insufficient antecedent basis for this statement in the claim, but that the item was properly set forth in claim 15 upon which claim 20 did not then depend. Claim 20 is amended herein to depend from claim 15 which has as an item "a tool". This amendment of claim 20 results in the rejection of that claim being rendered moot.

2. REJECTION OF CLAIMS 1, 2, 5-8, 14, & 17-23 UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102(b):

In item 5 on page 2 of Paper 10, claims 1, 2, 5-8, 14, and 17-23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by Beals, U.S. Patent Number 5,433,516 entitled "Filing Cabinets", hereinafter *Beals*. Applicant respectively traverses.

As stated in MPEP 2131 "To anticipate a claim, the reference must teach every element of the claim." As will be shown in the following paragraphs, *Beals* fails to teach or suggest every element of claims 1, 2, 5-8, 14, and 17-23.

Regarding Rejection of Independent Claim 1 Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b):

A feature of claim 1 of the Present Application is that "at least a portion of the first section is attached to the second body". Paper 10 in lines 8-9 of the first paragraph on page 3 directs attention to "col. 9, lines 49-51" stating that "192 provides support for 190" and that "190 is considered attached to second body 170". Equating the phrase "provides support" to the word "attached" is inappropriate. The word "attach" is defined as "1. To fasten, secure, or join" [See

for example page 88 of EXHIBIT A which includes selected pages copied from The American Heritage College Dictionary, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston (1993)], whereas the word "support" is defined as "1. To bear the weight of, esp. from below. 2. To hold in position so as to keep from falling, sinking, or slipping. 3. To be capable of bearing; withstand. 4. To keep from weakening or failing; strengthen." [See for example page 1364 of EXHIBIT A]. Extensive listings of synonyms for "attach" and "support" can be found in J. I. Rodale et al., The Synonym Finder, Rodale Books, Inc., Emmaus, Pennsylvania, (1961) on pages 71 and 1224 respectively (See EXHIBIT B which includes selected pages from The Synonym Finder). NONE of the synonyms for "attach" is "support". And, NONE of the synonyms for "support" is "attach".

In fact, *Beals* uses the phrase "provide support" in the sense of "To hold in position" NOT "to fasten, secure, or join". Lines 48-49 in column 9 of *Beals* reads as follows: "distal end section 190 extends behind a second transverse bar portion 192 for support". The interpretation of "provide support" to mean hold in position is clearly shown in Figure 24A of *Beals*. In that figure, distal end section 190 is positioned as described in lines 48-49 of column 9. It extends behind the second transverse bar portion 192. In fact in Figure 24A, distal end section 190 does NOT even touch the second transverse bar portion 192. Second transverse bar portion 192 prevents distal end section 190 from movement to the opposite side of the second transverse bar portion 192 which also implies the opposite side of support 170 (Figure 24) of *Beals*.

Thus, *Beals* fails to disclose every element of claim 1. In particular, a first section of which a portion is attached to a second body. Because *Beals* fails to teach every element of claim 1 as required by MPEP 2131, *Beals* does not anticipate claim 1. In addition, *Beals* fails to suggest every element of claim 1. Thus, claim 1 is allowable over *Beals*.

Regarding Rejection of Dependent Claims 2, 5-8, 14, & 17-23 Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b):

Because dependent claims 2, 5-8, 14, and 17-23 depend from independent claim 1, it is noted that dependent claims 2, 5-8, 14, and 17-23 have all the features described above for claim 1 as elements. As demonstrated above, independent claim 1 is not anticipated by *Beals*, nor does *Beals* suggest every element of claim 1. Thus, claims 2, 5-8, 14, and 17-23 are also allowable over *Beals*.

3. REJECTION OF CLAIMS 15 & 16 UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103(a):

In item 7 on page 5 of Paper 10, claims 15 and 16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over *Beals* in view of Greenheck et al. in U.S. Patent 6,547,289 entitled "Quick Release Latch Mechanism", hereinafter *Greenheck*. Applicant respectfully traverses.

Referring to MPEP 2142, "To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations."

Regarding Rejection of Claims 15 & 16 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a):

Because dependent claims 15 and 16 depend from independent claim 1, it is noted that dependent claims 15 and 16 have all the features described above for claim 1 as elements. As demonstrated above, independent claim 1 is not anticipated by *Beals*, nor does *Beals* suggest every element of claim 1. The claim feature indicated above is likewise missing from *Greenheck*. Thus, the prior art references when combined do not teach nor do they suggest all the claim limitations of claims 15 and 16 as required by MPEP 2142. As such, claims 15 and 16 are not obvious over *Beals* in view of *Greenheck*, and it follows that claims 15 and 16 are allowable.

4. IN CONCLUSION:

Entry of the above amendment under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116 is respectfully requested. Applicant believes that all claims pending in this Patent Application are allowable and that any other problems which may have been raised by the Examiner have been rectified. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to consider the above remarks, to reconsider his rejections, and to grant an early allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

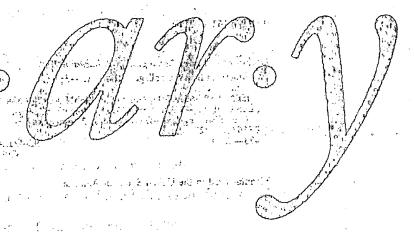
by Morley C. Tobey, Jr.
Morley C. Tobey, Jr.

Reg. No. 43,955

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THE AMERICAN HERITAGE COLLEGE DICTIONARY

THIRD EDITION.





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Guide

Indo-E

Indo-E

Picture

ATP

attentive



atrium Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Boston

ATP (å'të'pë') n. An adenosine-derived nucleotide, C₁₀H₁₆N₅O₁₃P₃, that supplies energy to cells through its hydrolysis to ADP. [A(denosea) T(al)/(logn-tart).] ATP-3as (å'të-pë'às, -àz) n. An enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of ATP; adenosine triphosphatase.
at-ra-bili-lous (å't'-p-bil'yos) also at-ra-bili-lou (bil'è-ar)

adj. 1. Inclined to melancholy. 2. Having a poevish disposi-tion; surly. [< Lat. ātra bīlis, black bile (transl. of Gk. melankholia; see MELANCHOLY): ātra, black; see āter. + bīlis, bile.] - at'ra·bll'lous·ness n.

a trem ble (a-trem bal) adj. Being in a state of shaking or trembling, as from fear or excitement.

a tre sla (> tre zha, -zhe-) n. 1. The absence or closure of a ormal body orifice or passage such as the anus or intestine.

The degeneration and resorption of an ovarian follide before it reaches maturity. [NLat.: Gk. a-, not, without; see A-1 + Gk. tresis, perforation, orifice; see tero-1*.] — a * tro-sic (-2*). (1*.) (2*.) (2*.)

A treus (a'troos', a'troos) n. Gk. Myth. A king of Mycenae, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

atrial na tri u ret le factor (na'tro-yoo-ret'lk) n. A hor-

mone produced by the right atrium of the heart that stimu-lates the excretion of sodium by the kidneys and helps regulate blood pressure. [ATRIAL + nutrium, sodium (< NATRON)

atrioventricular (â'trê-ō-vên-trik'yə-lər) adj. Of, re-lating to, or involving the atria and the ventricles of the heart. atrioventricular node n. A small mass of specialized muscle fibers, located in the wall of the right atrium of the heart, that transmits heartbeat impulses from the sinoatrial node to the

a·tri·um (ā/trē-əm) n., pl. a·tri·a (ā/trē-ə) or -ums. 1. Archit. A rectangular court, as: a. A usu. skylighted central area in some modern buildings. b. The open area in the center of an ancient Roman house. c. The forecourt of a building. enclosed on three or four sides with porticoes. 2. Anat. A body cavity or chamber, esp. either of the upper chambers of

the heart that receives blood from the veins and forces it into a ventricle. [Lat. drium. See atter-*] - a'tri-al adj. a-tro-cious (2-tro'shas) adj. 1. Extremely evil or cruel; monstrous. 2. Exceptionally bad; abominable. [< Lat. atrox, atroc., frightful, cruel. See atter-*] - a-tro'clous-by adv. - a-tro'clous-nesses. a tro clous ness n.

a · troc · l · ty (2-tros / l-te), n., pl. -ties. 1. Appalling or atrocious condition, quality, or behavior; monstrousness. Z.a. An ap-

condition, quality, or behavior; monstrousness. 2.a. An appalling or atrocious action, situation, or object. b. An act of violence by an enemy armed force on civilians or prisoners. at ro-phy (at ro-fe) n., pl. phies. 1. Pathol. A wasting or decrease in size of a body organ, tissue, or part owing to disease, injury, or lack of use: muscular atrophy. 2. A wasting away, deterioration, or diminution: intellectual atrophy. — u. phied. phy-ing. phies. — tr. To affect with atrophy. — intr. To waste away or deteriorate. [Llat. atrophia < Gk. < atro-phos, ill-nourished: a-, without; see A-! + trophe, food.]
—a-trophic (a-troffik) adj.
at-ro-pine (at ro-pe). — in also at-ro-pine (at ro-pe).

at·ro·pine (àt/ro-pēn', -pin) also at·ro·pin (-pin) n. A poi-sonous crystalline alkaloid, C₁₇H₂₃NO₃, obtained from bel-ladonna and other related plants and used to dilate the pupil of the eye and as an antispasmodic. [< NLat. Atropa, genus name of belladonna < Gk. atropos, unchangeable. See Arao

At ro-pos (at ro-pos!, -pas) n. Gk. Myth. One of the three Fates, the cutter of the thread of destiny. [Gk. < atropos, inexorable: a-, not; see A-1 + tropos, changeable; see

At·si·na (at-se'na) n., pl. Atsina or -nas. 1. A member of a Native American people formerly inhabiting the plains of northern Montana and southern Saskatchewan, with a present-day population in north-central Montana. 2. The Al-

gonquian language of the Atsina. att. abbr. 1. Attached. 2. Attention. 3. Law. Attorney. at tach (s-tach) v. tached, tach ing. taches. - tr. 1. To fasten, secure, or join. 2. To connect as an adjunct or associated condition or part: issues attached to this legislation.

3. To affix or append; add: attached riders to the document. 4. To ascribe or assign. 5. To bind by emotional ties, as of affection. 6. To assign to a military unit temporarily. 7. Law. To seize by legal writ. —intr. To adhere, belong, or relate: Prestige attaches to this position. [ME attaches < OFr. attachier, alteration of estachier < estache, stake, of Gmc. orig.]

tachier, alteration of estachier < estache, stake, of Gmc. orig.]
— at *tach'a *ble adj. — at *tach'er n.
at *tach'b (āt's-shā', å-tā-) n. 1. One assigned to a diplomatic
mission to serve in a particular capacity. 2. An attaché case.
[Fr. < p.part. of attacher, to attach. See ATTACH.]
attaché case n. A rigid briefcase, usu. having a lock.
at *tached (>-tācht') adj. 1. Archit. Joined to or by a wall, esp.
by sharing a wall with another building. 2. Biol. Living in a
permanently fixed state in the adult state.

by sharing a wan with another building. 2. Biol. Living in a permanently fixed state in the adult stage. at tach ment (a-tach mant) n. 1. The art of attaching or the condition of being attached. 2. Something, such as a tie or band, that attaches one thing to another: 3. A bond, as of affection; fond regard. 4. A supplementary part; an accessory.

S. Law. a. Legal seizure of property or a person. b. The

ordering such a seizure. at tack (3-tak*) v. -tacked, -tack ing, -tacks. t-tack (s-tak') p. -tacked, -tack-lng, -tacks. — p. 1. upon with violent force. 2. To criticize strongly or bon 3. To start work on with purpose and vigor: attack of lem. 4. To begin to affect harmfully: The disease attack! nervous system. — intr. To make an attack; launch an exn. 1. The act or an instance of attacking; an assault?

expression of strong criticism; hostile comment: news
attacks. 3. Sports. a. An offensive action in a sport or b. The players executing such an action. 4. Th ment in a task. S. An episode or onset of a disease. occurrence of a chronic disease. 6. The experience or ining of a feeling, need, or desire. 7.a. Must The beginning a nice. ning of a feeling, need, or desire. 1.a. Mus: The beginning manner of beginning a piece, passage, or tone. b. Decima and clarity in artistic expression. [Fr. attaquer < OP. Oltal. *estaccare, of Gmc. orig.] — at-tack/er n. at-taln (a-tan/) v. talned, taln-ing, talns. — r. 1.10g

as an objective; achieve. 2. To arrive at, as by persiste as an objective; achieve. 2. To arrive at, as by persisting the passage of time. See Syns at reach. — intr. To success a directed effort or progression. [ME atteignen < OFt and the atteignen, to reach to < Vlat. *attangerie < Lat. and ad-, ad- + tangere, to touch; see tag-*.] — at tain at latting a ble ness n. — at tain a ble adj.

at tain der (3-ran der) n. 1. In the ancient common lest state into which an offender was placed when a sentent a capital offense was handed down. Z. Obsolete. Dish [ME atteindre, act of attainting < OFr. ataindre, to co affect, attainder. See ATTAIN.]

at tain ment (a-tan mant) n. 1. The act of attaining condition of being arrained. 2. Something that is attaint (a-taint') m.v. -taint ed., -taint ing, -taints, 1. at taint (a-tant') n.v. taint ed. taint ing. taints. 1. It part stigma to; disgrace. 2. To pass a sentence of suit against. 3. Archaic. To infect or corript, as with like vice. 4. Archaic. To accuse. — n. 1: Obsolete. Ann. 2. Archaic. A disgrace; a stigma. [ME attainten < OFF. ap.part. of ataindre, to affect. See ATTAIN.]

at tar (ât' ar) also ot tar (ôt' ar) or ot to (ôt' ô) n. A me essential oil or perfume obtained from flowers: attar of [Pere. fair. perfumed < Ar (it. perfume)].

Pers. 'air, perfumed < Ar. 'ifr, perfume.'

At tar (āt'ar, =tār'). d. c. 1229. Persian poet and myas known for his allegory Gonference of the Birds.

At ta wa pis kat (āt'>-w-pis'kat). A river; c. 748 km.

mi), of N Onrario, Canada, flowing from Attawapiskat into lames Ray

into James Bay.

attempt (b-tëmpt') tr.v. tempt ed. tempt ing. ta

1.a. To make an effort; endeavor. b. To try to perform or achieve. 2. Archaic. To tempt. 3. Archaic. To attemt the intention of subduing. —n. 1. An effort or a pricattack; an assault. [ME attempten < OFr. attempting attemptine: ad., ad. + temptare, to test.] — at tempting add.—at temptine attemptine.

adi.—at tempti er n.
at tempti er n.
at tend (-tend') u. -tend-ed. -tend-ing. -tends. — 150
be present at 2. To accompany as a circumstance or following tender of the company as a company a result. 3.a. To accompany or wait upon as a company servant. b. To take care of. See Syns at tend. 4. To charge of. 5. To listen to; heed. 6. Archaic. To waiting charge of. 5. 10 listen to; need. 0. Arthure. 10 wanted pect. — intr. 1. To be present. 2. To take care; give and 3. To apply or direct oneself. 4. To pay attention. 5. main ready to serve; wait. 6. Obsolete. To delay or was attenden < OFr. atendre. < Lat. attendere, to heed:

+ tendere, to stretch; see ten-*.]
at-ten-dance (a-ten-dans) n. 1. The act of attending 2 persons or number of persons that are present. 3. The quency with which a person is present.

at-ten-dant (a-ten-dant) n. 1. One who attends or wa

at *ten *Gant (a-ten *Gant) m. 1. One who attends or was another. 2. One who is present: 3. An accompanying the circumstance; a concomitant: -adi. 1. Being present and attendant sailors. 2. Accompanying or following a sult: attendant circumstances. —at *tend* ant *ty ada. at *tend* (a-tend* at *tend* at *

attends a function. See Usage Note at -ee1.

at-tend-lng (s-ten ding) adi. 1. Being the principal ing physician. 2. Being a physician on the regular mestaff of a hospital. — at ten ding n.

statt of a nospital. — attending n.
attention (a-ten/shan) n. 1. Concentration of the powers; a close observing or listening. 2. The ability of to concentrate mentally. 3. Observant consideration; 4. Consideration or courtesy. 5. attentions. Acts of or or consideration, esp. by a suitor. 6. A military posure, the body erect and heels together. — interj. Used as I mand to assume an erect military posture. [ME attendant of the court o

hand to assume an erect multary posture. [ML attenot Lat. attentio, attention < attentus, p.part. of attending the control of the control of

attention on an object or idea without diversion.

at ten tive (>-ten/tiv) adj. 1. Giving care or attention, ful: attentive to detail. 2. Marked by devoted attention sure or comfort of others. See Syns at thoughtful ten'tive by adv. - at ten'tive ness n.

(1) (en-u-ate (>-ten/yoo-at') u. -at-ed. (b 10 make slender, fine, or small 2. 1 or amount; weaken. 3. To lessen the ම්ප්ස් Biol. To make (bacteria or viri Electron. To reduce (the amplitude of hillitrie or no distortion. — intr. To b adj. (-yoo-lt). 1. Reduced or weal fue, or virulence. 2. Bos. Gradually Et attenuare, attenuare: ad-, ad- + u tenus, thin; see ten-).] - at-ten'u Eteten: u-a-tor (a-ten/yoo-a'tar) n. A di

mcletrical signal.

test'(a-test') v. -test'ed. -test'ing. -ti
firmito be correct, true, or genuine. 2. To
oroahi 3. To supply or be evidence of. 4 autr. To bear witness; give testimotiv: at n. Archaic. Attestation. [Lat. a)

| Archaic. Attestation. [Lat. at Italians to be witness (< testis, witness; (est/ant n. - at/tes/at/ton (at/ts-ta/) - at/tes/ton.
| at/tes/ton. at/tes/ton. | at/tes/ton. |
| at/tes/ton. at/tes/ton. at/tes/ton. at/tes/ton. |
| at/tes/ton. at/t atique < attique, Artic < Lar. Atticus. Se Attique (Artic + Lar. Atticus. Se Attique). 1. Of or relating to ancie of the Athenians. 2. Characterized by purelegant with Artic prose. — n. The ancien Atticus (Atticus). Attique (Atticus). An ancient region of Economic Athens. rounding Athens.
At 10 clasm (at 11-siz'am) n. 1. A characterisi

Artificism (at/1-siz/am) n. 1. A characteristic (Greck*2. atticksm: A concise and elegant: Atticksm: App. -453. kg (33):-453) who invaded the Roman Emp. -453. kg -45 (133)=453) who invaded the Roman Emp of the (5-tir') tr.v. -tired, -tir ing, -tires. I cs) in elaborate garments. -n. 1. Clothin dl. 221he antlers of a deer. [ME arried < Color | Col (Survivad; see AD-) + tire, order, rank; 1 ft d'ude (at/1-tood', -tyood') n. 1. A positi tianner of carrying oneself: stood in a grace state of mind or a feeling; disposition: an att neforientation of an aircraft's axes relat nefor plane. 4. The orientation of a spacecr The One nation of a spaceo rection of motion. S. A position in which and so none leg with the other raised and so the strain attitudine < LLat. aptitudo, aptial appropriate (if. See APTITUDE.) — at'tl·tu'disservood'-) adj.

To Signature (1945–5)

Graphic Hard Carl-tood/n-iz/, -tyood/diz Ing. -nlz-es. To assume an affected atti
divide for o (at/l-būr/o, -būr/o). A city-of
Rootidence RI. Pop. 38,383.

Attilee (at/le), Clement Richard. 1883–196;
Graphic served as prime minister (1945–5)

titin abbr. Attention.

itth obbr. Attention.

Itto-spref: One quintillionth (10-18): attotes

Nonwatten, eighteen < ON attjän: See okti

Lictorn (3-turn') intr.v. -torned, departments agget to remain as a tenant of property after in the property afte

attorney at law or at tor ney-at-law (a-tûr/ne attorneys at law or at tor neys-at-law (-neztorney:

tomer general n., pl. attorneys general or call Law. 1. The chief law officer and legal government. 2. Attorney General. The head of partment of Justice and a member of the Preside Hact (o-trakt') v. tract ed. tract ing. tract cans lood aw near or adhere; direct to or to oneself. 2. To arouse or compel the admiration onsedi. 2. To arouse or compel the admiration of single. To possess or use the power of an attracter. Lat. attracter. attracter. ad., ad.—+ setteract of the adj.—at-tract/er, at-tract/or. at-tract/er, at-tract/or. at-tract/er, at-tract/or. The act or cap tracting. The quality of attracting; charm. An attracting contracts or is intended to attract. The act of the attracting of the attracting of the attracting of the attracting of the attraction. The act of the attraction of th

2 Pleasing to the eye or mind; charming.

City of trace two ness n.

City of trace two ness n.

City of trace two ness n.

City of trace trace two ness n.

City of trace trac ream to a cause or source; ascribe. 2. To regard



superstitious suppose

su per sti tious (s60 par-stish as) adj. 1. Inclined to believe in superstition. 2. Of, characterized by, or due to superstition. — su per sti tious by adv. — su per sti tious ness n. su per store (s60 par-stor, store) n. A very large supermarket that stocks diversified merchandise.

set that stocks diversime inerchandise.

Su-per-stra-tum (s60/par-stra'tam, -stra'ram) n., pl. -strata (-stra'ra, -strair'a). 1. One layer or stratum superimposed
on another. 2. Ling. The language of a later invading people
imposed on and leaving features in an indigenous language.

Su-per-string (s60/par-string') n. Phys. The elementary paricle in a beart of concentral inconstruction strategyments.

ticle in a theory of space-time incorporating supersymmetry. [SUPER(SYMMETRY) + STRING.]

super-structure (soo par-strük/char) n. 1. A physical or conceptual structure extended or developed from a basic form. 2. The part of a building or other structure above the foundation. 3. Naut. The parts of a ship's structure above the main deck. 4. The rails, sleepers, and other parts of a railway. 5. In Marxism, the ideologies or institutions of a society as distinct from the basic processes and direct social relations of material production and economics.

super-sym-me-try (560 par-sim'i-trē) n. Phys. A hypotherical symmetry that relates fermions to bosons and gravita-

tional force to forces that operate on the subatomic level.

su-per-tank-er (500/par-alag/kar) n. Naut. A very large ship,
usu. between 100,000 and 400,000 displacement tons, used
for transporting oil and other liquids in large quantities.

su-per-ti-tle (500/par-dt/!) n. A written translation of the

dialogue or lyrics of a foreign-language performance of an opera, for example, shown on a screen above the performers. su per ton le (soo per ton ik) n. Mus. The second tone of a diatonic scale

su-per-vene (soo'par-ven') intr.u. -vened. -ven-lng, -venes. 1. To come or occur as something extraneous, additional, or unexpected. See Syns at follow. 2. To follow immediately after; ensue. [Lat. supervenire: super-, super- + venire, to come; see g ma-*] — su'per-ven'lent (-ven'yant) adj.
— su'per-ven'tton (-ven'shan) n.

su per vise (soo'per-viz') tr.v. vised. vis ing. vis es. To have the charge and direction of; superintend. [ME *supervisen < Med.Lat. supervidère, supervisen : Lat. super-, super-+ Lat. vidère, to see; see weld-*.]

su per vi sion (50°) per vizh on n. The act, process, or func-tion of supervising. See Syns at care. su per vi sor (50°) per vi/zer) n. 1. One who supervises.

2. One who is in charge of a particular department or unit, as in a governmental agency or school system. 3. One who is an elected administrative officer in certain U.S. counties and townships. - su'per-vi/so-ry (-vi/zo-re) adj.

townships. — su'per vl'so-ry (-ri'zə-te) adj.

su-per wom-an (soo'pər-woom'ən) n. 1. A woman who
performs all the duties typically associated with several different full-time roles, such as wage earner, mother, and wife.

2. A woman with more than human powers.

su-pl-nate (soo'pə-nāt') v. -nat-ed. -nat-lng. -nates. — tr.

1. To turn (the hand and forearm) so that the palm is upward

or forward. 2. To turn (the foot or leg) so that the sole is
outward. — intr. To be supinated; undergo supination. [Lat.
supinare, supināt- < supinus, backward. See supne.] — su'nl-na'tlon n.

su · pi · na · tor (soo / p>-na / tor) n. A muscle, esp. in the forearm,

that effects or assists supination.

su-plne (\$60-pin', \$60'pin') adj. 1. Lying on the back or having the face upward. 2. Having the palm upward. 3. Marked by or showing lethargy, passivity, or blameworthy indifference. 4. Inclined; sloping. —n. Gram. A defective Latin verbal noun of the fourth declension, having very limited syntax and only two cases. IME toris let. bal noun of the fourth declension, having very limited syntax and only two cases. [ME supin, Lat. verbal noun < LLat. supinum < neut. of Lat. supinus, lying on the back. See upo*.] — su-pine*!y adv. — su-pine*ness n. supp. abb. 1. Supplement 2. Supplementary.

sup-per (sūp/ar) n. 1.a. A light evening meal when dinner is taken at midday. b. A light meal eaten before going to bed. 2. A dance or social affair where supper is served. [ME < OFr. souper, to sup, supper. See sup*.]

suppl. abbr. 1. Supplement. 2. Supplementary.

sup-plant (so-plant) tr.w. blant ed. plant*ing. plants.

sup plant (sa-plant') tr.v. plant ed, -plant lng, -plants. 1. To usurp the place of, esp. through intrigue or underhanded tactics. 2. To displace and substitute for (another). See Syns

at replace. [ME supplanten < OFr. supplanter < Lat. sup-plantāre, to trip up: sub-, sub- + planta, sole; see plat-*] sup-ple (sūp'-i) adj. -pler, -plest. 1. Readily bent; pliant. 2. Moving and bending with agility; limber. 3. Yielding or changing readily; compliant or adaptable. [ME souple < OFr. < Lat. supplex, suppliant. See plāk-1*] — sup' ple v.

- sup'ple ness n. - sup'ply, sup'ple ly adv. sup ple ment (sup'la-mant) n. 1. Something added to complete a thing, make up for a deficiency, or extend or strengthen the whole. 2. A section added to a book or document to give further information or correct errors. 3. A separate section devoted to a special subject inserted into a newspaper, for example. 4. Math. The angle or arc that when added to a given angle or arc makes 180° or a semicircle. -rt.u. (-mēnt') -ment-ed. -ment-ing. -ments. To provide or form a supple-

ment to. [ME < OFr. < Lat. supplementum < su complete. See surpt...] — sup'ple men'ta'l by (til'lik' a — sup' ple men'ta'r by (til'lik' a — sup' ple men'ta'r by (měn'ta'r crē, sup' ple men'ta' (měn'd) adj. — sup'ple men'ta't tion (měn-ta'shr' c supplementary angle n. Math. See supplement 4.

sup ple tion (sa-ple shan) n. Ling. The use of an unrelated form to complete a paradigm, as the past tense went of the verb go, goes, going, gone. [< Lat. supplêtus, p.patt of sep plêre, to supply. See surrex.]

sup-pll-ant (sup le-ont) adj. Asking humbly and earnestr, be seeching. — n. A supplicant. [< ME, one who supplicants.] OFr., pr.part. of supplier, to entreat < Lat. supplies supplicate.] - supplied suppl

sup pli cant (sup li-kant) n. One who supplicates; a suppli

ant. (< Lat. supplicans, supplicant, pr.part. of supplicate, where down. See surrucate.) — sup/pli-cant adj.

sup-pli-cate (sup/li-kair') v. -cat-ed, -cat-ing, -cats. — a

1. To ask for humbly or earnestly, as by praying. 2. To make a humble entreary to; beseech. — intr. To make a humble carness perition; beg. [ME supplicates < Lat. supplicate (supplied extension) and supplicate. supplicate < supplier, supplier, suppliant. See sump.] - see pli-cation n. — suptpli-catioty (-ko-161's, 161's) se

sup • ply (so-pli*) v. • plled. • ply · lng. • plies. • tr. 1. To subtavailable for use; provide. 2. To furnish or equip with 3. We fill sufficiently; satisfy. 4. To make up for (a deficiency, for example); compensate for. 5. To serve temporarily as a second of the component of stitute in (a church, for example). — mir. To fill a posses n a substitute. — n., pl. -piles. 1. The act of supplying 2. Something that is or can be supplied. 3. An amount available nsufficient for a given use; stock, 4. Materials or provides stored and used as needed. Often used in the plural, 5, first The amount of a commodity available for meeting a demand or for purchase at a given price. 6. A cleric serving as a mo

or for purchase at a given price. 6. A cleric serving as a six stitute or temporary pastor. [ME supplier, to help, conders, confirmed by the supplier, to help, conders, see sun - + plére, to fill up < Lat. supplier : sub, from before see sun - + plére, to fill; see pela-1/3 - sup-pll/er a. sup-ply-side (sa-pli/sid/) adj. Of, relating to, or being an enough of the supplier in the

sup-port (sa-pôrt', -pôrt') tr.w. -port-ed, -port-ing, port.

1. To bear the weight of, esp. from below. 2. To hold 1. 10 bear the weight on, esp. from to bear the position so as to keep from falling, sinking, or slipping 3.4 be capable of bearing, withstand. 4. To keep from welked or failing; strengthen: 5. To provide for or maintain by plying with money or necessities. 6. To furnish combossis evidence for. 7. To aid the cause, policy, or interest of 3. endure; rolerate. 9.a. To art (a part or role). It out is secondary or subordinate role to (a leading performer).

1.a. The act of supporting. b. The state of being support

2. One that supports. 3. Maintenance, as of a family, with necessities of life. [ME supporter < OFr. supporter < Leading Support of the support of supportare, to carry sub-, from below; see sus- + put to carry; see per-2*.

Syns: support, uphold, back, advocate, champion. The verbs mean to give aid or encouragement to a person or support is the most general: "the policy of Crommed." supported the growing power of France against the design power of Spain (William E.H. Lecky). To uphold is to as tain or affirm in the face of a challenge or strong opposite.
"The Declaration of Right upheld the principle of beauty." monarchy" (Edmund Burke). Back suggests material of support intended to contribute to or assure succes. in backed by the government. Advocate implies tribus often in the form of pleading or arguing: Scientists areducing saturated fats in the diet. To champion is to form one that is under attack or lacks the strength or abling in its own behalf: "championed the government and better systems of taxation" (Samuel Chew).

the system of taxation" (Samuel Chew).

sup-port-a-ble (3-pôrt-3-bl), -pôrt-) adj. Bearable, each

ble. — sup-port'a-bll/1-ty n. — sup-port'a-bly ads,

sup-port-ef (5-pôr/12r, -pôr') n. 1. One that support

structural member of a building. 2. One who protons,

advocates; an adherent. 3. An athletic supporter. 4. Has

animal or a figure that supports a shield in a coat of a support group n. A group of people, sometimes led by apist, who provide each other moral support, informs and advice on problems relating to some shared characteristics.

and advice on problems relating to some shared charged of experience: a support group for incest survivor.

support hose pin. Elasticized stockings designed to stress on the blood vessels in the legs.

sup-por-tive (sa-pôri tiv, -pôri-) adj. Furnishing support tive (sa-pôri tiv, -pôri-) adj. Furnishing support level n. A price at which a security or the becomes attractive to investors.

support system n. A network of personal or profession

tacts available to a person or an organization for prior moral support when needed. sup pos a ble (s-po/z-bal) adj. That can be supponjectured. — sup pos a bly adv.

sup pose (sa-poz') v. posed, pos ing. pos es. - sa assume to be true or real for the sake of argument of

nation. 2.a. To believe, esp. on uncertai b. To consider to be probable or like antecedent condition; presuppose. 4. To attecedent condition; presuppose. 4. It non. — intr. To imagine; conjecture. [supposer, alteration (influenced by post of Med.Lat. supponer < Lat., to put ponera, to place; see apo.*.]

spp.posed (s-pozd/, -po/rdd) adj. 1. Programment of the condition of the condition of the present without condusive evidence. 2. Into the permitted of Firmly believed approximately.

b. Permitted, C. Firmly believed; expecti

-po'zid-lē) adv.

sup-pos-ing (sa-pô/zing) conj. Assumin sup-po-si-tion (sup'a-zish'an) n. 1. Ti #Wp-po-si-tion (sūp'>-zish'an) n. 1. The something supposed; an assumption at adi. — sup'po-si'tion-ai-ly adv.

Adi. — sup'po-si'tion-ai-ly adv.

Poo-si-tious (sūp'>-zish'as) adj.

Sup'pos-i-ti-tious (sa-pōz'i-tish'as) adj.

Suppositious < suppositions. 2. Hypothe

Lat. suppositious < suppositions. p.part. of

situte. See sureose.] — sup-pos'i-ti'ti

Sup-pos-i-tive (sa-pōz'i-tiv) adi. Of the

*pos-1-tive (sa-poz/i-tiv) adj. Of the involving supposition. -n. Gram. A or involving supposition. — n. Gram. As if, that introduces a supposition. — suppoposition. — suppoposition. — suppoposition. — suppoposition. — suppoposition. — suppoposition. — for indication designed to melt a within a body cavity other than the most ME < OFr. suppositorie < Med.Lat. sup aent of suppositorius, placed under < 12 of supponere, to put under. See surrose. app press (sa-pres') 'tr.v. -pressed. -pi L. To put an end to forcibly; subdue. 2. the activities of. 3. To keep from being re she activities of 3. 10 keep from being in visualized. 4. To deliberately exclude (un boughts) from the mind. 5. To inhibit is shoughts) from the mind. 5. To red shoughts, for example); check. 6. To red pure from the country of (a cough, for example); area seperation (a cough, an example), and seperation of the cough, and examples, sub-press and n.—sup press sion (sa-presh an n.—sup press sion (sa-presh an n.—sup and n.—the state of being suppressed. 3. Psychiam of unacceptable desires; thought the mind

ger mind.

go pres-slve (so-pres/lv) adi. Tending oi
pp pres-sor (so-pres/ar) n. 1. Or suppp presess. Z. A gene that suppresses the
fin of another gene, esp. of a mutant ge inn of another gene, esp. of a mutant general arcsistor or grid, that is used in an element or reduce unwanted currents.

ppu-rate (sūp'y>-rāt') intru. -rāt-ed, am or discharge pus. [ME suppuraten suppurate. sub-, sub- + pūs, pūr-, pūs; pu-ra-tlon (sūp'y>-rā'shan) n. 1. The large of pus. 2. Pus. — sup' pu-ra'ttre that, abbr. Supreme.

pra-pref. 1. Above; over; on top of: sufur, irranscending: supramolecular. [Lat. ipid. See upper.]

[pra-lim-i-nal] (soo'pra-lim'a-nal) adjucthold of consciousness or of sensation

meshold of consciousness or of sensation promotectual resources with the promotectual resources and resources and resources are resources and resources and resources and resources are resources and resources and resources are resources are resources are resources are resources and resources are of more than one molecule. 2. Of great

ora or · bi · tal (soo pra-or / bi-ti) adj. Loc fof the eye: the supraorbital ridge.

inty. — n. A suprarenal part, esp. an ad arenal gland n. See adrenal gland. garnai giana n. See adrenai giand.

gra-vi-tal (soo'pra-vir'l) adj. Relating"

aning living cells after their removal fro

got dead organism: a supravital stain.

gram-a-clst (soo-prem'a-sist) n. One will

gram a clst (soo-prem'a-sist) n. O

yem-a-cy (soo-prem/>se) n., pl. -cles. i dition of being supreme. 2. Supreme poi arm-a-tism (soo-prem/>tiz/an) n. A st cometric abstract art that originated in R century and influenced constructivism. Fr. suprématie, supremacy < sur m'a · tist adj. & n.

reme (soo-prem!) adj. er. est. 1. Greate aty, or rank; paramount or dominant. 2. gary, or rains; paramount or gomman. e. cance, degree, character, or achievement. [at suprēmus, super], of superus, upper upper — su-preme ly adv. reme (soo-prem), -prem) n. 1. A velo stan stock, cream, and egg yolks. 2. A dish this sauce, esp. chicken. [Fr., supreme, s

Minus, supreme. See SUPPEME!

While Suppreme See SUPPEME!

When Being (soo-prem') n. God.

June Court n. Law. 1. The highest federal

seed States, consisting of nine justices and b.

The Synonym Finder

J. I. RODALE

Editor-in-Chief

Edward J. Fluck, Ph.D.

Associate Editor

Collaborators

Gordon Marshall Pitts, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of English

West Virginia University

Marguerite Wheaton Pitts, M.A.
Formerly of University of Pennsylvania

en and the grown E. D. Gross, M.A. And the state of the state of Russell Sage College and the state of the st

Rodale Books, Inc.

or the second of the second of the second

Emmaus, Pennsylvania

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There have been many s with and used most of the not provide enough up-to-c in a manner that makes th perating amount of page-tu cross-references. In this k We have compiled many r book, and have placed ther the word that is being look

In order to augment t taken the license of includi nyms but are very close in are listed. This entailed th quantities of near-synonyn meaning or subdivision of to the specific key-word to for example, where other ex reference boat by directing pages for an examination or the word man to other relat etc.), we have in both cases: all this related matter unde most likely to direct your fi

Within the contents liste division (if any) into sub-cl meaning (e.g., 1, 2, 3, etc.) for lent American College Dictic monest, most literal and mo all other meanings (figurati lete or archaic) under subsi Thus, though the words give categories merit this priorit basis of frequency and curre that one word may have a v words may be its synonyms i therefore, examine carefully word; do not merely take th the meanings in order to fine you have in mind.

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, glum, ·faced, st. sad. rearted. : blues. begone, nopish.

r. dark. urpose, ssly, at just as without without

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repose, e from som of

iendish. ageous, arrant. lagrant.

hellish. iorrible, violent,

ecrable, r taste, flashy,

rutality, ferocity, ousness. ruffianruthlessculence,

lagitious horror, y, gross

wasting ishment.

decline, withering, degeneration, stoppage of growth, lack of development, lack of use.

AT STAKE In danger, endangered, at hazard, hazarded, pledged, risked, involved, implicated, on the anvil, on the tapis, in question, concerned, put to proof, at risk, in jeopardy, at the caprice of fortune.

ATTACH, v. 1. Join, connect, fasten to, make fast to, tie, unite, add, fix, affix, conjoin, subjoin, append, pin, stick, tack, hitch, set to, annex, engraft, cement, yoke, chain, combine, secure, bind, wed.

2. Attribute, assign, ascribe, associate, put in relation.

3. Bind by ties of affection, lay hold on by affection, attract, enamor, captivate, unite to oneself by love, endear, win, charm, gain over, engage; fascinate.

4. (Law) Take property by legal authority, distrain, seize, arrest for contempt of court.

5. Adhere, pertain, belong as a proper adjunct, be incident, apply.

ATTACHMENT, n. 1. Act of attaching, binding, affixture, confixation, annexation, insertion, union, subjunction, cohesion.

2. That which attaches, nexus, bond, copula, tie, fastening, connection, link, junction.

3. Anything attached as an adjunct, annex, supplementary device, appurtenance, appendage, addendum, additum, appendix, fixture.

4. Affection binding one person to another, love, esteem, liking, regard, fondness, estimation, friendship, predilection, devotion, adhesion, heed, fidelity, adherence, endearment, penchant, respect, tenderness, affinity, inclination, partiality.

5. (Law) Seizure of property by legal authority, distrainer, annexation, writ of arrest for contempt of court, judicial proceeding for taking property into custody of court to await ulterior proceed-

ATTACK, v. 1. Set upon with force, attempt violence to, begin hostilities against, assail, beset, assault, invade, storm, charge, make an onset against, tackle, engage, oppugn, fall upon, have at, run at, fly at, rush upon, bear down upon, ride full tilt against, spring upon, have a cut at, make aggression on, push, beleaguer, besiege, bombard, combat, strike, sally forth, trespass against, waylay, pitch into, pelt, stone, torpedo, fire upon, shoot at snipe at, draw a bead on, open fire, pepper, shell, fusillade, enfilade, rake, close with, cut and thrust, stab, bayonet, saber, take the offensive, strike the first blow, go over the top.

2. Direct unfavorable criticism against, blame, abuse violently, censure, lampoon, impugn, reflect upon, criticize, calumniate, denigrate, slander, traduce, blacken.

3. Abuse sexually, rape, assault, stuprate, defile, debauch, violate, deflower, outrage, molest. 4. Begin action upon, make a beginning upon, undertake, take up, go to work on a thing

forcefully, set about a task vigorously.

5. (Med.) Begin to affect injuriously, cause to waste or decompose, seize.

ATTACK, n. 1. Offensive military operation, jab, assault, onslaught, onset, aggression, intrusion, encroachment, incursion, inroad, illapse, invasion, rruption, outbreak, sally, sortie, raid, skirmish, foray, assailment, storming, zero hour, cannonade, combardment, air raid, coup de main (Fr.), thrust, charge, encounter, offense, surprisal, firing,

fusillade, shooting, volley, burst, barrage, siege, broadside, sharpshooting, enfilade, curtain of fire, cross fire, rafale (Fr.), boarding, escalade, lunge, investment, blockade, beleaguerment, trespass.

2. Slanderous criticism, vilification, censure, impugnment, calumniation, denigration, slander, aspersion, defamation, vituperation, lampoon, libel, pasquinade, disparagement, beratement, 3. Rape, stupration, defilement, debauchment,

violation, outrage, molestation.

4. First movements toward an undertaking, decisive and spirited commencement, beginning of action.

5. (Med.) Seizure by disease, raptus, spell, fit, stroke, paroxysm, visitation, access of disease, affection.

ATTACKER, n. Assailant, assailer, aggressor, assaulter, invader, antagonist, enemy, foe.

ATTAIN, v. 1. Procure by effort, gain by exertion, achieve by continued effort; acquire, obtain, win, earn, grasp, master, bring off successfully, fulfill, compass, secure, accomplish, score a success, effect, execute, realize, reap, carry by storm.

2. Succeed in reaching, reach, get to, arrive at in due course, approach, come to, make, attain to.

ATTAINABLE, adj. Capable of being attained. achievable, obtainable, practicable, compassable, workable, feasible, possible, in posse (Lat.), on the cards, accessible, reachable, available, within the bounds of possibility, surmountable, within reach, within measurable distance, on the dice.

ATTAINMENT, n. 1. Act of attaining, getting, consummation, completion, fulfilment, mastery, achievement, realization, securement, acquisition,

accomplishment, gaining, winning.

2. Something attained, personal acquirement, accomplishment, enlightenment, learning, higher. education, scholarship, erudition, lore, wisdom, information, store of knowledge, culture, grace, mental resources, attributes, parts, qualification, talents, capability, competence, cleverness, skill, proficiency, technique, finish, finesse, ability, craft.

ATTEMPER, v. 1. Temper, moderate, modify, qualify, reduce, regulate, keep within bounds, attune.

2. Make suitable, accommodate, adapt, bring

into harmony, fit, proportion.

3. Soothe, appease, mollify, mitigate, alleviate, allay, lenify, blunt, dull, take off the edge, soften. tone down, smooth down, tranquilize, assuage, lull, quell, hush, still, smother, deaden, rebate, Since

ATTEMPT, v. 1. Endeavor to effect, strive, try, essay, make an effort at, aim; make an attempt, venture, seek, make trial of, make essay, drive at, experiment, incur the hazard, do all that in one lies, work at, strain every nerve, do one's best; leave no stone unturned, put forth an effort, undertake, set out to, go about, take in hand, take upon oneself; tackle, take a whack at, take a crack at; whack away at, make a go at, aspire to.

2. Make an effort against, try to overcome, attack, assault, assail.

ATTEMPT, n. 1. Trial, effort, endeavor, essay, try (colloq.), experiment, test, venture, emprise, exertion, struggle, aim, undertaking, enterprise, speculation.

-2. Effort to effect a purpose by violence, onset, assault, attack, onslaught.

at-court, mediator, deus ex machina, providence, well-wisher, favorer, Ma sympathizer, collaborator.

SUPPOSE

SUPPOSE, v. 1. Assume for the sake of ment, predicate, think with reference to opinion, opine, presuppose, presume, con take for granted, hypothesize, theorize, spiposit, judge, imagine, conceive, consider, conclude, apprehend, deduce, infer, guess, the opinion, take it, receive as true, unde surmise, view, regard, fancy, dream, suspectivine, doctrinize, believe in the abserpositive knowledge, ween, nurture an idea

2. Put forth a suggestion, hazard a supp allude to, intimate, hint, suggest, imply, ins submit, set forth, put a case, propose, prop SUPPOSITION, n. 1. Surmise, presui guesswork, conjecture, guess, suspicion (coll.), association of ideas, belief, opinion speculation, idea, fancy, notion, suggestion inkling, conception.

2. Assumed position, hypothesis, presur assumption, theory, doctrine, postulate, supposal, presupposition, data, theorem; bility, probability, likelihood, vraisen (Fr.), verisimilitude, potentiality

SUPPOSITIONAL, adi. Suppositive, conjumersumptive, theoretical, hypothetical, speciacademic, doctrinal, speculatory, repute sumed, putative, supposed, imagined, gratimaginary, allusive, referential, suggestive, ful, mythical, fantastic, chimerical, no figmental, fictitious, Utopian, visionary, unsubstantial, dreamy, romantic, abstract lectual, idealistic, ideal, presumable, veris SUPPOSITITIOUS, adj. Fraudulently subscounterfeit, not genuine, bogus, spurious, sham, forged, pretended, feigned, mock, desuppositive, false, subdititious, foisted in, believe, fictitious, faked, so-called, soi-disan sogenannt (Ger.), trumped up, factitious, bartificial, tricky, scamped, illegitimate, su tious, meretricious, adulterated, contripinchbeck, tinsel, paste, brummagem, catch plated, simulated.

SUPPRESS, v. 1. Put an end to, do away abolish, overthrow, put down, overwhelm, power, destroy, annihilate, eradicate, exquash, quell, vanquish, overcome, subdue vert, crush, eliminate, trample down, obliterate, efface, demolish, annul, do for break down, undo, blot out, erase, cancel, expunge, strike out, swamp, sink, ship wreck, scuttle, raze, level, ravage, lay wast devastate, blast, exterminate, quench; extin shatter, squash.

2. Keep secret, conceal, hide, withhold, smother, choke, gag, tone down, muffle, muzzle, hush up, squelch, silence, mask, s cloak, veil, screen, put under wraps, camo shroud, disguise, dissemble, bury, keep background.

3. Repress, restrain, keep back, check, kinhibit, arrest, stop, obstruct, restrict, hamess, hold in leash, confine, coerce.

SUPPRESSION, n. 1. Abolition, over destruction, annihilation, eradication, extinuanquishment, subdual, subversion, eliminullification, effacement, obliteration, demanulment, erasure, cancellation, deletion termination, extinguishment.

SUPPLEMENTARY, adj. Additional, extra, accessory, supplemental, suppletory, advenient, adscititious, auxiliary, ancillary, subsidiary, contributory, appurtenant, additive, adjunct, subordinate, adventitious, supervenant, spare, other, further, fresh, new, concomitant, attendant, intensitive, intensifying, augmentative, increscent.

SUPPLIANT, adi. Begging, supplicating, supplicatory, precatory, entreating, suing, beseeching, praying, imploring, supplicant, imprecatory, rogatory, mendicant, postulant, obsecratory, obtestative, solicitous, importunate, on bended knee, cap in hand.

SUPPLIANT, n. Humble petitioner, postulant, supplicant, solicitor, applicant, suitor, aspirant, candidate, claimant, mendicant, requisitioner, imprecator, obsecrator, obtestator, impetrator, importuner, invocator, interpellator, cadger, beggar, panhandler, canvasser.

SUPPLICATE, v. Pray humbly, implore, make earnest entreaty, beseech, entreat, petition, beg, importune, call upon, invoke, obsecrate, obtestate, apostrophize, solicit, appeal to, pray to, crave, prefer a request to, sue plead, put up a prayer, adjure, conjure, ask, postulate, request, requisition, canvass, bid, beg a boon, call to, apply for, seek, kneel to, cry to, urge, press, besiege, clamor for, dun, bombard, make bold to ask, put to, trouble one for, impetrate, imprecate, ply, beset, tax, throw oneself at the feet of, fall on one's knees, mendicate, cadge, panhandle, send the hat round.

send the hat round.

SUPPLICATION, n. Petition, entreaty, request, solicitation, importunity, requisition, suit, prayer, orison, invocation, impetration, obsecration, obtestation, appeal, apostrophe, overture, application, rogation, postulation, instance, imploration, interpellation, begging, asking, mendicancy, panhandling address imprecation.

handling, address, imprecation.

SUPPLICATORY, adj. Petitionary, suppliant, precatory, imprecatory, invocatory, rogatory, postulant, obsecratory, imploratory, obtestative, importunate, solicitous, clamorous, urgent, on bended knee, cap in hand, mendicant, humble, abject.

SUPPLY, v. 1. Furnish with what is lacking, provide with what is requisite, outfit, equip, fit out, accouter, invest, stock, refill, replenish, endue, minister, store, fill up, endow, present, cater, administer, accommodate, deliver, render; grant, give, afford, bestow, lavish, contribute, yield, provision, victual, purvey, forage, feed, recruit, serve, deal out, distribute, oblige; avail.

2. Take the place of, make up for, serve instead of, stand in lieu of, occupy as a substitute, fill a vacancy, fill the place of.

SUPPLY, n. Quantity of something on hand, stock, reserve, store, provision, fund, reservoir, cache, hoard, accumulation, abundance, vein, mine, quarry, lode, bed, well, treasure, nest egg, savings, vintage, harvest, crop, gleaning, yield, resources, grist, equipment, de quoi (Fr.), wherewithal, materiel (Fr.), aggregation, amassment, conglomeration.

SUPPORT, v. 1. Hold up, uphold, bear up, prop, sustain, shore up, truss, brace, buttress, bolster up, gird, cradle, pillow, underpin, underprop, stay, upbear, underset; carry, bed, base, embed.

2. Tolerate, suffer, endure, brook, abide, stand, bear, undergo, put up with, withstand, go through, experience, submit to.

3. Provide for, nourish, maintain, keep, cherish, foster, feed, victual, provision, finance, nurture, board, pay for, subsidize.

4. Advocate, defend, champion, patronize, befriend, protect, back up, second, countenance, shield, vindicate, justify, forward, further, assist, aid, succor, help, favor, strengthen, reinforce, abet, encourage, promote, espouse, relieve, stand up for, side with, sanction, stick up for.

5. Confirm, substantiate, verify, corroborate, bear out, make good, accredit, vouch for, attest, warrant, guarantee, endorse, ratify, vote for, clinch, establish.

6. Take the part of, play, enact, perform, act, represent, assume, personate.

SUPPORT, n. 1. Prop, brace, stay, mainstay, buttress; shore, guy, underpinning, abutment, pier, trestle, underprop, post, pillar, stanchion, beam, substructure, groundwork, bolster, supporter, bracer, reinforcement, undersetter, truss, peg, fulcrum, cushion, pillow, cradle, purchase, foothold, hold, staff, frame, stilt, horse, stud, stirrup, tread, hanger, seat, strut, rib, skid, splint, point d'appui (Fr.), stave, rundle, spoke, rung, bar, step, emplacement, stand, platform, scaffold, bracket, ledge, shelf, console, buck, sawbuck, board, table, counter, trivet, underbuilding, socle, stereobate, foundation, base, basis, bed, sill, bedding, ground, substratum, flooring, deck, pavement, dais, rostrum, pole, post, shaft, leg, pale, stake, picket, pile, palisade, jamb, stile, pilaster, mullion, balustrade, baluster, banister, colonnette, column, pedestal, caryatid, telamon, atlas, rafter, girder, joist, lintel, balk, batten, timber, tie, traverse, transom, crossbeam, trave, cantilever, casement, skeleton, sash, crib, rack, yoke, backbone, rachis, spine, vertebra, chine, fornix, arch, vault, span, skewback, ogive, apse, keystone, saddle, chair, settle, bench, stool, hassock, couch, hammock, cot, pallet, shakedown, stretcher, litter, berth, bunk, roost, mattress, lap, stall, rod, staff, cane, stick, baton, alpenstock, upright, crosier, crutch, crook, thyrsus, caduceus, lituus.

2. Maintenance, subsistence, sustenance, sustenation, sustainment, upkeep, living, livelihood, keeping, nutriment, aliment, bread, food, manna, provisions, necessaries, victuals, stores, alimony, relief, dole, charity, nurture, nourishment, sub-

sidy, alimentation, bounty, means.

3. Favor, aid, assistance, help, succor, subvention, backing, advocacy, championship, defense, patronage, encouragement, countenance, behalf, approval, espousal; comfort, strengthening, approbation, protection, vindication, influence, auspices; aegis, shield, surety, strength, consolation, advancement, lift, boost; furtherance, coadjuvancy, promotion, interest.

SUPPORTABLE, adj. 1. Tolerable, endurable, sufferable, bearable, abidable.

2. Tenable, defensible, maintainable, vindicable, justifiable, excusable.

SUPPORTER, n. Maintainer, sustainer, backer, advocate, adherent, upholder, partisan, defender, patron, champion, stand-by, seconder, assistant, follower, accomplice, aider, helper, friend-in-need, guardian angel, tutelar, patron saint, paraclete, comforter, benefactor, good genius, good fairy, fairy godmother, good Samaritan, adjuvant, auxiliary, adjunct, helping hand, coadjulor, confrere, coöperator, friend, ally, confederate, accessory, disciple, votary, sectary, sectarian, abettor, friend-